MONTANA ILLUSTRATED

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

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MARCH, 1895

GREAT FALLS ENGRAVING & PUB. CO

Crooked Falls of the Missouri.

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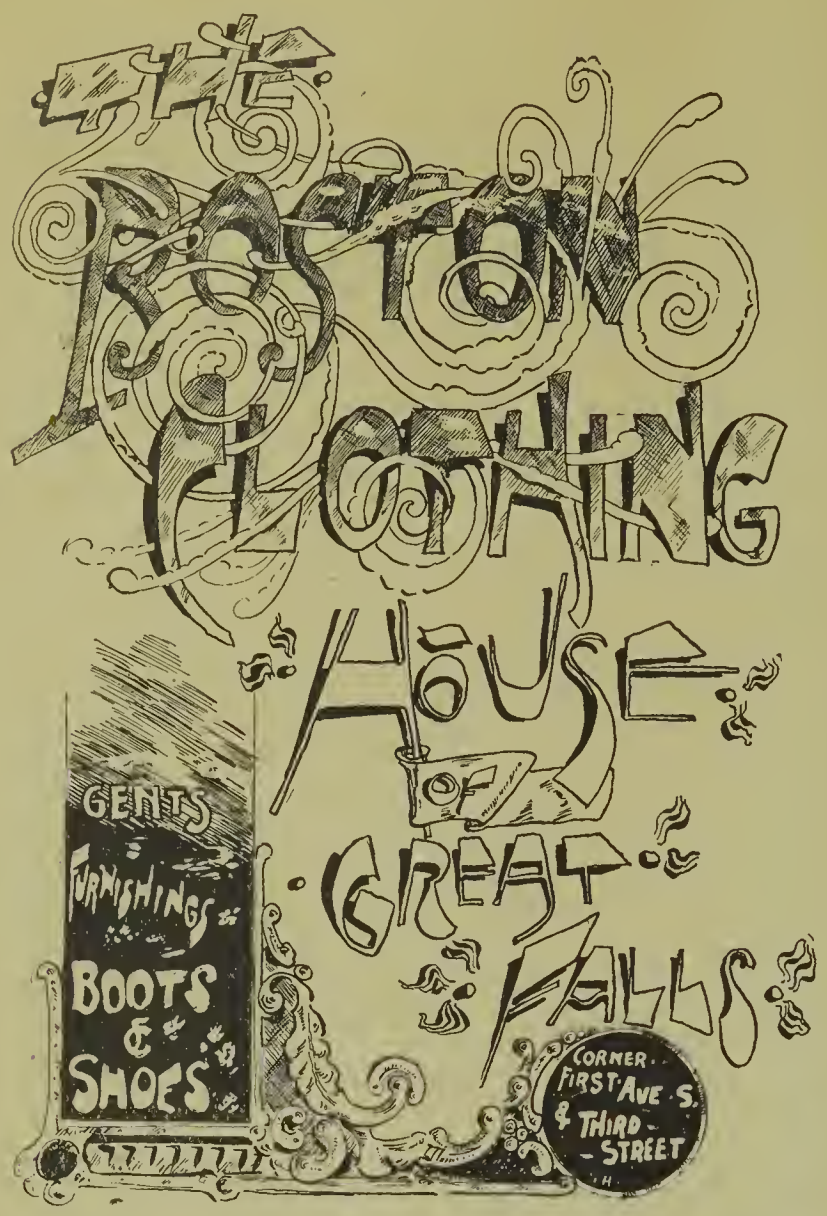
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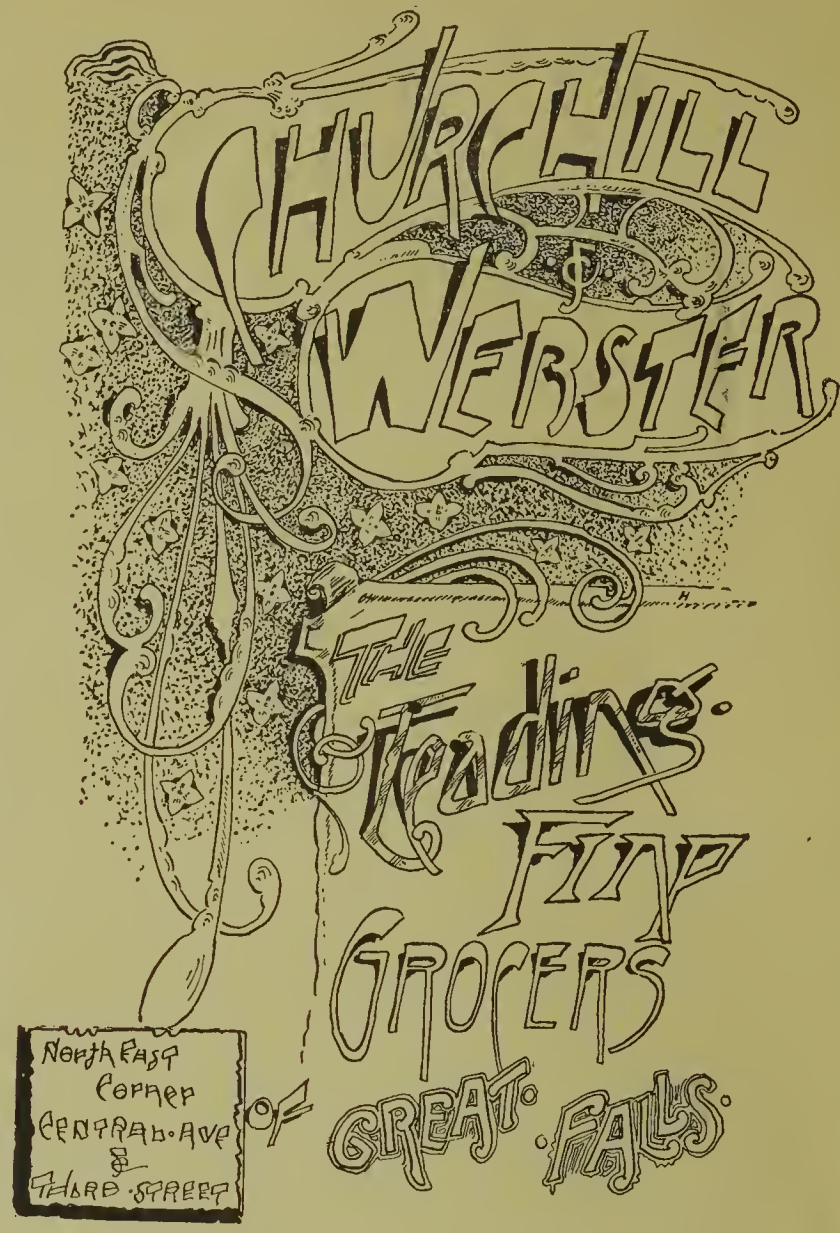
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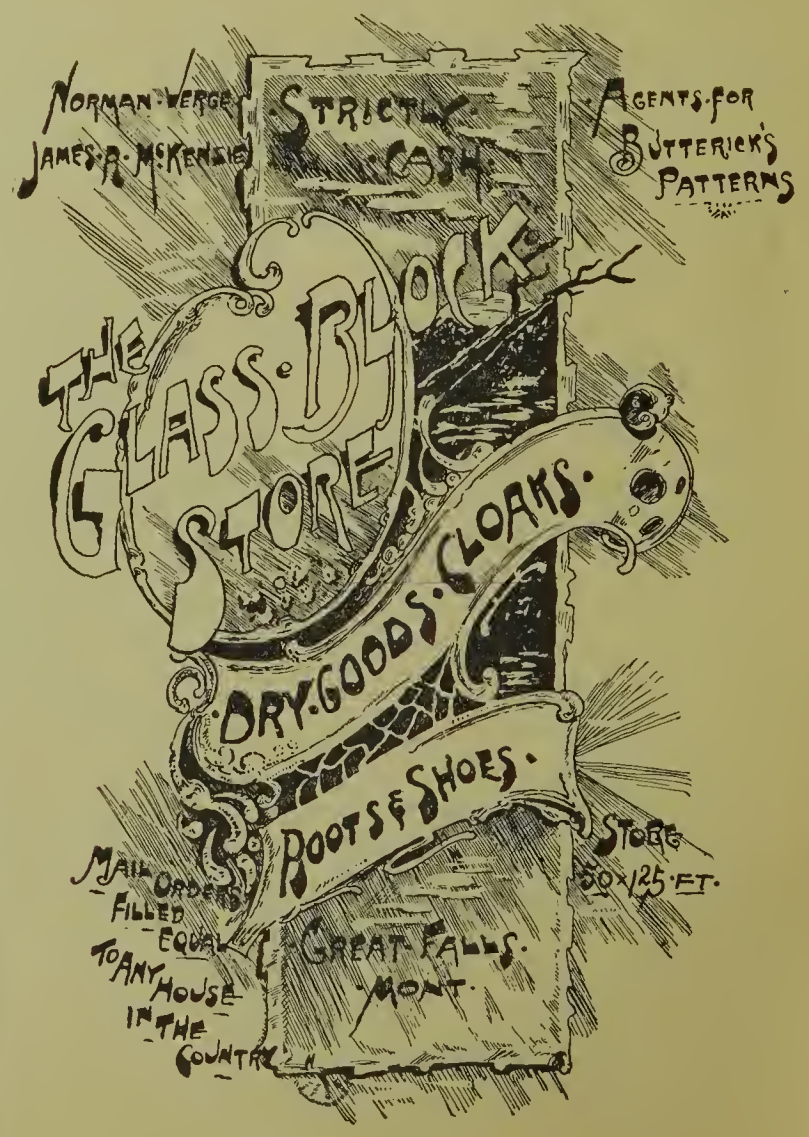
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Mail Orders
Filled
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To any House
In the
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50 x 125 Ft.

MONTANA ILLUSTRATED.

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INTRODUCTION.

IN introducing MONTANA ILLUSTRATED we beg to bespeak for it a kind indulgence and a liberal patronage. We wish to announce in advance of any criticism that it is an independent Montana enterprise and not an advertising medium for any one section, corporation or city.

Our faith and our hope (politics we have none) are all Montana. What magic in the name! What memories cluster about its beginnings! Unrivalled for variety of resources among all the sisterhood of states, she offers matchless opportunities to the enterprising. No sustained effort has yet been made to announce them to the world. What has been done has been spasmodic; concerted, organized action has been lacking; only railroads have done anything and their efforts have naturally been for some particular section.

Manifestly, this is a fault. Montana needs population; she has within her borders room for several millions and the elements to sustain a great population in comfort and even affluence. The great obstacle to progress in this direction is the prevailing ignorance of our matchless resources. Certainly, any legitimate means to convey the needed knowledge to those most likely to be interested should receive the hearty encouragement of Montanians; particularly, because of the resultant enhancement of values of holdings of various kinds by them. We trust that in this medium of an inexpensive illustrated magazine will be found just the means so long needed.

The aim and effort of this publication will be to continually portray with pen and pencil Montana's grandeur. Montana shall always be our theme, Montana the burden of our songs and the subject of our illustrations. Naturally, our first number falls short of what we hoped to accomplish, for editors, artists and printers are finite. What the magazine may be in the future will be limited only by the skill of engraver and printer, and by the support and encouragement afforded.

Our home being at Great Falls, we naturally chose this city as the subject for our illustrations in this our first issue. Other important towns will receive the same prominence later on. We have neither apologies to offer nor promises to make other than those given above. If by reason of our labors Montana's interests shall be advanced we hope to be accorded full credit. With all which, we launch our little vessel upon the journalistic sea with favoring breezes and sober crew. Pray we may make our harbor.

PARK HOTEL, GREAT FALLS.

MONTANA is justly styled "The Treasure State." Such is the wide diversity of her mineral wealth that there are doubtless many who do not thoroughly realize the appropriateness of this sobriquet, owing to the short space of time required for the demonstration of her vast resources. Forty-three years only have elapsed since Francoise Finlay found gold at Gold creek in Deer Lodge county, that being the first discovery of that noble metal within the borders of Montana. Four years later Silverthorn sold $1,525 worth of dust in Fort Benton to Major Culbertson. Since that first discovery Montana has yielded to the coffers of the nation nearly $160,000,000 in pure gold, besides a production of silver which has not been unfelt in the marts of the world.

What is the present status of her production of precious and useful metals? In the year 1894, despite the financial storm which was sweeping over the country, Montana produced over $32,000,000 worth of four minerals alone, viz.: Nearly five millions of gold, eleven millions of siver, one million of lead and over fifteen millions of copper; this, too, with nearly six-tenths of the silver mines of the state closed down on account of the low price of that metal. Referring to coal, the large and choice character of the native product is rapidly supplanting the enormous imports formerly made from other states, and the aggregate amount produced in 1894 is conservatively estimated at eleven hundred thousand tons, of a cash value at the mines of about $1,375,000. These are a few items taken from autheutic sources and will show the status of Montana at the present day.

If Montana has obtained these magnifieent results in the past, with hardly one-tenth of her mineral land area prospected (not to say developed) what shall the future be in the succeeding electric age, where power can be carried up mountain sides inaccessible to steam. Again, that subtle fluid is now taking its place in the larger refining establishments, as a more complete and quicker reducer in the management of refractory materials. The halycon placer days of old are now of the past, their length could not exceed many years, because Montana had then a restless, roving population, who were not satisfied with the results of a day's labor without a magnificent return. Now that the richer alluvial deposits of gold, resulting from glacial action, have been skimmed over, the more certain, though costlier, method of quartz mining has obtained, requiring for its success the assistance of science and capital. This has been amply furnished, and its success may be estimated by the grand results secured in Butte and other great mining centers and which has also resulted in the erection of vast smelting and refining establishments at Great Falls, Anaconda and elsewhere; localities being chosen for that purpose furnishing the cheapest power and fuel. The passing away of the placer days has resulted in attracting attention to other minerals for which, as transportation became cheaper, there was a greater demand. It is intended to place in these columns many facts in the future regarding this matter and which will without doubt be interesting to the reading public.

Besides the enormous mineral production of gold, silver, copper and lead for which Montana is so well known, equally so is the diversity of minerals found, many of which are not even prospected for, though they are known to exist in large quantities; there are tin in Ten Mile and Prickly Pear; bismuth in Emigrant gulch and the Judith Basin; zinc in nearly all our mining camps; cobalt in Neihart and Missoula county; antimony in Fergus, Jefferson and Missoula counties; nickel in Fergus and Missoula counties; manganese in Butte, Neihart aud Castle; mica in the Great and Little Belt mountains; graphite in the Little Belt and Butte; and iron! the diversity and magnitude of the veins of this last named metal will be fully appreciated in the near future. Besides those mentioned are other minerals, among which may be named asbestos, which has been found in nearly all of the western counties and in Madison and Gallatin counties in large quantities. The variety of form and combination of minerals found in Montana are not excelled by any state in the Union.

As regards precious stones their extensive presence in large numbers in this state is now proven. In fact, English experts pronounce the discovery of sapphire gravels of the Missouri bars next in importance to the diamond fields of South Africa, the most remarkable gem discovery in modern times. Diamonds are believed to exist, as two or three such gems have been found on the west side of the main range.

Sapphire gems are found abundantly in Lewis and Clarke and Jefferson counties, and the subject is so important that in the near future I propose to give a special article on that subject.

Emeralds of a small size have from time to time been found in the sluice boxes of Deer Lodge county.

Rubies, topazes and amethysts of the Oriental variety have been found in Lewis and Clarke, associated with chrysolites, corundums, spinels, hyacinth garnets, moonstones, etc. Tourmalines have also been found from time to time in various localities. Among semi-precious stones, in the Smith river valley and

GREAT FALLS IRON WORKS.

along the Yellowstone are found moss agate, carnelian, jasper, chalcedony, etc.

It is now a proved fact that as exploration of the state is extended so the known number and variety of the mineral resources of Montana greatly increase. The wealth and extent of the coal measures is as yet hardly known; the great fields of Cascade, Park, Gallatin and Flathead are now being developed; the vast coal areas of Teton, Choteau, Dawson, Fergus, Meagher, Custer and Crow reservation are, it might be said, untouched. It has been tritely remarked by a leading geologist that there is probably more coal in Montana than in the state of Pennsylvania. Such may be the case; no one can dispute it; exploration has not yet shown the contrary. The quality of the Montana coal is proven, when I state it finds a ready market from Spokane, Washington, to Barnesville, Minnesota, and the carrying trade of this useful fuel is becoming no small factor in railroad transportation, the daily output being so constantly on the increase.

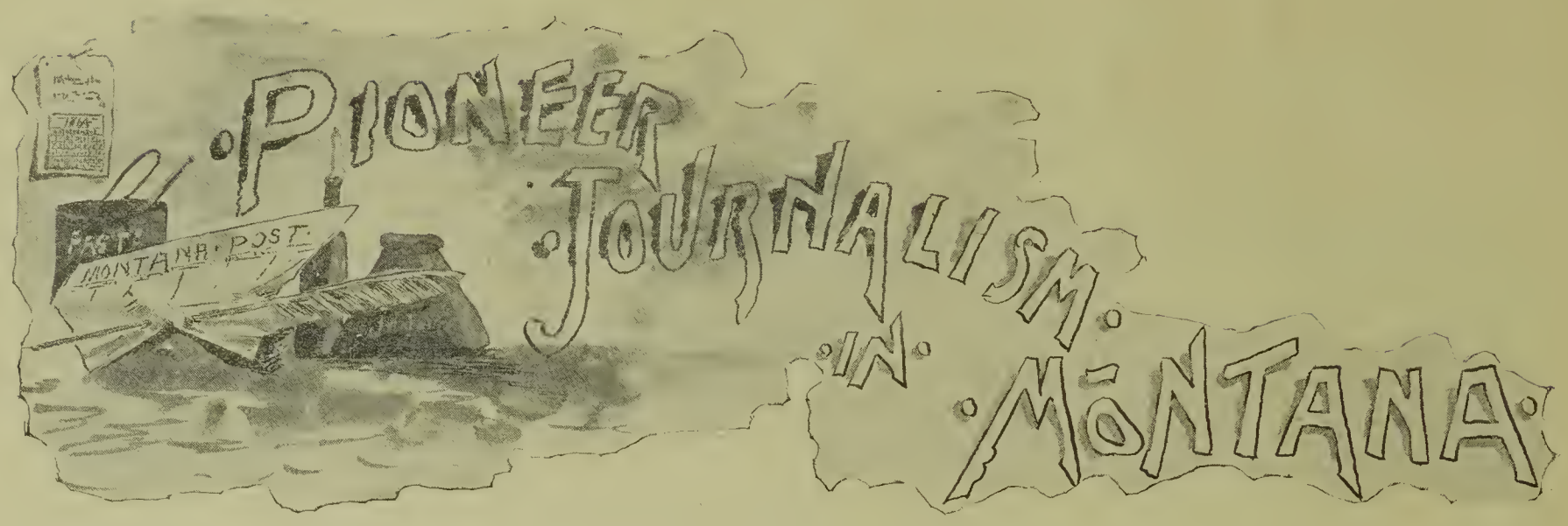
Another vast industry which is now established on a sound basis in Montana is the manufacture of coke. The large plants at Belt, Horr and other places are now yielding an article fully equal in quality to that formerly imported from Pennsylvania, Colorado and elsewhere. Considering the constant denudation which our mountain forests have undergone recently for supplying gigantic reduction and milling plants, it is a source of congratulation that Montana possesses such boundless resources of mineral fuel.

Regarding economic mineral products which Montana possesses, they are many in number, large in area and practically untouched; some of them almost unknown to the general public. The building stone of the state is celebrated for its excellent quality, and under crushing tests has given splendid results. The sand stones of Cascade and the granite and marble of Lewis and Clarke are well known and have a commercial standing; but there are also other points in the state (to which future reference will be made) which possess areas of building material lasting in character and unique in appearance and composition. This especially relates to Fergus and Meagher counties. In clays this state is abnormally rich and form a chapter of themselves. Fire clay is found in every coal area of the state, and of excellent quality, and is manufactured on a large scale at Anaconda, Sand Coulee and elsewhere. Terra-cotta clay is abundant in the Missouri valley in Cascade, but is not yet utilized. Aluminum clays affiliated to the bauzite of Alabama, Georgia, etc., form immense beds in Northern Montana, some beds being thirty feet in thickness and carrying a high percentage of aluminum. The lower cretaceous beds of Northern Montana also have horizons of siliceous sands, phosphates and potash, which in the future will have much influence in the economic manufacture of chemical products and in the manufacture of glass. This brief article cannot be closed without enumerating among the natural products of Montana that of petroleum. The presence of oil in Park county was known to the writer five years ago, and its existence is now reported in the Flathead river. There are also indications of it in other parts of south and south-eastern Montana.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL, GREAT FALLS.

The foregoing is a brief resume of some of the mineral products of Montana; it is far from complete and only given as a short summary to show why Montana is termed "The Treasure State."

O. C. MORTSON.



YOUR polite request for an article under this caption has not been rightly directed; it should have been addressed to Major Maginnis, Col. Sanders, Judge Blake, Capt. Fisk, Hugh McQuaid, Capt. Mills, or some one of the many actual pioneers of the press of Montana who could write from the standpoint of personal knowledge and experience, and so do justice to the subject. An article from the source indicated, on so interesting a theme, could not fail to attract attention.

In complying with your request, therefore, I labor under the disadvantage of not being an old-timer, and of not having received in exchange, or otherwise, during their publication, the "Montana Post," "Montanian," "Montana Radiator," Rocky Mountain Gazette" and other publications of the pioneer days. But I have turned the pages of many of the old newspaper files in the archives of the Historical Society (probably the most valuable records in the possession of that institution) and read with avidity about everything that came in my way relating to pioneer newspaper work in Montana, which is my warrant for presuming to enter on the subject.

A historical review can not be attempted within the limits of this article. The data of this nature has been compiled and preserved in fairly good order by the Montana Press association, so that the story of the "rise and fall" of the newspaper will be found in the annual publications of that body.

I accept John Russell Wilson's statement (many other dates are taken from his historical sketch) that D. W. Tilton, now a merchant of Butte, brought the first printing outfit into the territory in September 1863, landing it at Virginia City. It consisted of a small job press of the simplest pattern, and a few fonts of type. Feburary 17, 1864, there was printed from this press a small sheet, giving news of the war, Indian news, and, of local interest, the announcement of the division by Gov. Wallace of the territory of Idaho into three judicial districts, and the assignment of Chief Justice Sidney Edgerton to the third district, which latter included all Montana and Wyoming. This was the first paper printed in Montana (then Idaho) and these particulars regarding it are contained in a letter addressed by Col. W. F. Sanders to the writer in August, 1885. The limited amount of news and editorial matter was prepared by Col. Sanders, which gives him the distinction of being the editor of the first paper printed in Montana. This was only a job press or hand-bill production, however, and not a regular publication.

The same year, to-wit, August 27, 1864, witnessed the issue of the initial number of the "Montana Post," at Virginia City, which was the first newspaper published in the territory as a regular edition. A great advancement had now been made, for the primitive jobber was superceded by the Washington Hand press! The change by the "Independent," in late years, from a Campbell press to a Hoe Perfecting, with type-setting machines and all, was nothing in comparison! Half a century ago, and much later on the frontier, the Washington Hand press was a mighty engine of progress and enlightenment, and its advent into Montana marks an epoch.

John Buchanan was the publisher and proprietor of the "Montana Post," which was a regulation six column folio. Col. Sanders was in at the birth of this publication also. He furnished the editorial matter and it is said, wrote Buchanan's salutatory. After two numbers had been issued, D. W. Tilton purchased the paper and soon afterwards Ben. R. Dittes became associated with him. In October, 1864, Prof. Thomas J. Dimsdale, author of the "Vigilantes of Montana," assumed editorial charge of this paper, continuing his connection with it until his death in the spring of 1866. Who that has read his book, and it has had a wide reading, will not at once say he must have graced the tripod, and conducted an able, vigorous, clean page, despite surroundings and circumstances that would prompt a different sort of journalism. Succeeding editors of the "Montana Post" were Judge H. N. Blake, H. N. Maguire and Capt. J. H. Mills. In 1868, Dittes moved the paper to Helena, and in the language of the faithful chronicler, "it was attached for debt in May, 1869, and went to that bourne whence no newspaper ever returns."

In 1865, the "Montanian" appeared at Virginia City being the first Democratic paper of the territory Major John P. Bruce and Major Peter Ronan were at the helm, and it was afterwards under the management of Geo. F. Cope. Helena's first paper was the "Montana Radiator," started by T. J. Favorite Dec. 16, 1865. It continued to radiate news and opinions until Oct. 13, 1866, when the insatiate and inexorable creditors took possession. From the wreck of the "Radiator" came the "Helena Herald," the first number of which was issued by Capt. R. E. Fisk, November 15, 1866. Subsequently A. J. and D. W. Fisk became inter-

ested and the firm of Fisk Bros. entered upon its long and prosperous career as publishers. The legend "R. E. Fisk, editor," has appeared continuously at the masthead of the "Herald" since the first number was issued, more than twenty-eight years ago. Capt. Fisk outranks all others in point of years of newspaper service in Montana and is entitled to any distinction or precedence on that score he may see fit to demand. He is still in active service with the prospect of devoting many additional years to the editorial conduct of his paper. It may be added that the "Herald" is the senior living newspaper of Montana.

The "Rocky Mountain Gazette" came into existence August 11, 1866, under the guiding hands of E. S. Wilkinson, Peter Ronan, H. C. Wilkinson and H. N. Maguire. The latter remained with it but a few weeks. It is doubtful if any one has helped to "found" more papers in the Northwest (unless it be the irrepressible Freeman) than Judge Maguire, but he never remained long with his fledglings. This is the paper with which Major Martin Maginnis was connected. He purchased the interest of H. C. Wilkinson and had editorial charge of the paper. In this capacity he made a reputation and record that won him the nomination of his party for delegate to congress (and the election) in 1872, and during the twelve years succeeding served the territory with great ability as its representative at Washington.

The "Rocky Mountain Gazette" was twice destroyed by fire, and the last time (Jan. 9, 1874) the blow was so severe a one the firm was unable to resume publication.

The "Independent" was established at Deer Lodge in 1867, Frank Kenyon, John H. Rogers, J. C. Kerley, C. D. Hathway, Hugh McQuaid and Addison Smith being from time to time connected with it. The failure of the "Gazette" to perform the Phœnix act led to the removal of the "Independent" from Deer Lodge to Helena in March, 1874. L. F. Lacroix had purchased Addison Smith's interest, so that the founders of the "Independent" in Helena were Messrs. Kerley, McQuaid and Lacroix. A few years later Col. A. M. Wolfolk, now practicing law in Chicago, added interest and vivacity to the columns of the "Independent," and the lamented J. E. Hendry and Jno. S. Dickerson, while not "pioneers," deserve mention in any review of "Independent" matters.

Capt. Jas. H. Mills, now state commissioner of labor and agriculture, established the "New Northwest" at Deer Lodge in 1869 and was its editor and publisher for more than twenty years, issuing a paper from the village of Deer Lodge that had a territorial reputation and circulation; Capt. Joe Wright, Tom Baker and the Aldersons, father and son, have been connected with the "Avant Courier" of Bozeman; Tom Deyarman, A. B. Kiser, Tom Baker and J. R. Wilson guided from time to time the destinies of the "Madisonian" of Virginia City; W. H. Buck and John J. Healy made the "Benton Record" a famous frontier paper and Judge W. H. Hunt of the supreme bench and Judge Horace R. Buck of the First Judicial district were for a time connected with the paper in an editorial way; W. D. Knight, Sam Gordon, A. K. Yerkes, Alex. Devine, Geo. H. Wright, J. D. Matheson and J. R. Widmyer are the "pioneer journalists" of the Yellowstone valley and all but Knight are now publishing papers in the state.

The Butte "Miner" was established by H. T. Brown in 1876 and is now, and for some time has been, one of the luxuries indulged in by Hon. W. A. Clark, who is its owner. It has had a variety of talent on its staff, numbering among its editors at different times, Geo. B. Johnson, John B. Read, Daniel Searles, John R. Wilson, Mortz Koch, C. O. Ziegenfuss, Phil Julien, Chas. Haig and many others. The "Inter-Mountain" of the same city was first issued in 1881 by a company, with Lee Mantle (recently elected United States senator) manager; Chauncy Barbour and Prof. Lockley filled the editorial chair for a time and were succeeded by John B. Read, who is the present editor.

The defunct "Helena Journal" issued by the Journal Publishing company, with its "Big Four" publications, had as its head and front Russell B. Harrison, son of the ex-president, and among its ever changing editors was for a time no less distinguished a personage than Lemuel Eli Quigg, who is now a congressman from New York City, and, as announced, is soon to take editorial charge of the New York "Press."

The "Rocky Mountain Husbandman" has been published for twenty years by the Sutherlin Bros. It was first issued in a diminutive way at Diamond City and followed the county seat of Meagher to White Sulphur Springs, which is the home of this pioneer farm and stock journal of the state.

Papers established since 1880 I have not mentioned, save the "Helena Journal," and the chronology of the older ones is by no means complete. A historical sketch covering this ground would need to be extended to ten times the length of this article and then would be but a synopsis. My object has been chiefly to name names, and so adopt the best means of displaying the prowess of the pioneer press of Montana. Men who today stand foremost in the professions, in political affairs and in business circles in Montana, and have so ranked in the past, were identified with the newspapers of the territory. I call a few of them as witnesses: Maginnis, Sanders, Botkin, Mills, Blake, Wolfolk, Black, Pinney, Hosmer, Hunt, Hedges, Cope, Mantle, Carpenter, Langhorne, Alderson, Ronan, Fisk, Dimsdale. These are names to conjure with. They stand as an assurance that there was a good deal of merit, of character, of patriotism in the pioneer journals of Montana.

The "Helena Herald" and "New Northwest" are the only papers established prior to 1870, that are now living, and the latter has become a "local" publication, instead of covering the state or territorial field as formerly. There are not a few mounds in the newspaper graveyard of Montana, and if an object lesson were wanted illustrative of the vicissitudes of pioneer journalism, these might be pointed out with telling effect. Many of those identified with the press in pioneer days have achieved success in other fields, but the greater number struggled hopelessly against fate and must look to the hereafter for their reward. The poet has promised it to them:

And in the great time that is coming, when loudly the trumpet shall sound,
And they who have labored and rested shall come from the quivering ground;
When they who have striven and suffered to teach and ennoble the race
Shall march to the front of the column, each in his God-given place,
As they pass through the gates of the City with proud and victorious tread,
The editor, printer and "devil" will travel not far from the head.

JEREMIAH COLLINS.

TRIBUTARIES OF GREAT FALLS

WE who reside in Great Falls, believe it is destined to become one of the most important inland cities of this continent, as regards population and industrial affairs. Upon what do we base this faith? What tributory resources have we of sufficient value to warrant us in believing that Great Falls will become a large city?

It is the object of this paper, which is necessarily brief, to enumerate some of the advantages surroundtng this young city at the base of the Rocky mountains, that must contribute to its growth, for all time. First and foremost is the great water power of the falls of the Missouri. Twelve years ago this water power was unknown except to a few. It was literally in the wilderness and was visited only by an occasional hunter or cowboy, or by roving bands of Indians who were accustomed to ford the rapids at the head of the falls, near the place now spanned by the Great Northern bridge. Recently however, the falls of the Missouri have become widely known and thousands of people now visit them annually. As yet no measurement of their power has been made, but when we consider that the available fall is six times greater than St. Anthony falls from Minneapolis to Fort Snelling and that the volume of water is at least four times greater than that of the Mississippi river at Minneapolis, some idea can be formed of this immense force at the command of our city. The location of these falls on the table lands near the base of the Rocky mountains is a guarantee that the entire power which they can possibly yield, will be employed in various industries made possible by this mineral-bearing section of the continent, as extensive as the empires of Germany and France combined.

The value of this large and never-failing water power for manufacturing industries can be better appreciated when it is known that perpetual leases are made here at $10 per horse power as against an actual cost of $40 to $50 if produced by steam in other industrial centers of the west.

The Boston and Montana Company require 5000 horse power at Great Falls to operate their smelting and electrolytic works, which at $10 per horse power amounts to $50,000 per annum. This amount of power produced by steam in Helena, Butte or Anaconda would cost $250,000 a year, a difference in favor of the water power at Great Falls of $200,000 per annum for every 5000 horse power employed.

The valleys through which the tributaries of the upper Missouri find their way, form natural highways leading from all directions to the main river and thence to Great Falls.

Down these natural channels the ores of the mountains are coming to this city, and will continue to come in ever increasing quantities, not only to be milled, smelted and refined, but also to be manufactured into the many useful articles required by civilized men. From the Canadian boundary to Wyoming, there is no other important water power on the eastern slopes of the Rockies, nor is there any other between Minneapolis and Spokane, besides this at Great Falls. Great water powers have not been created lavishly, but wherever they are found in civilized countries, surrounded even by average resources there certainly important cities will be created.

Next among the resources tributary to Great Falls, are the coal measures of North Central Montana. A vast area of coal-bearing land stretches from the extreme northern boundary of the state along the base of the mountains a distance of 150 miles to the Judith basin. The eastern limit of this important field of coking and steam coal being within a few miles of the city of Great Falls. Is there any other place in the union where coking and steam coal and a great water power are found together, and all literally surrounded by a hundred square miles of highly mineralized mountains?

Closely allied to the coal interests of the Great Falls region are the hematite and magnetic iron ores that everywhere abound in the surrounding foothills and mountains. I doubt very much if more iron ore of a high quality can be found elsewhere, in an equal extent of country. Almost unlimited water power for operating machinery and generating electricity, coking coal and steel-making ores, all practically together at Great Falls, point unmistakably to important iron industries at this place, at an early day. The iron and steel interests of the civilized world are being developed with a rapidity hitherto unknown. The use of iron is becoming almost as common as that of wood, and every day wood is giving place to iron in many of the world's industries.

With these resources and with the increasing demand for steel and iron goods, can any one doubt that our city will, before many years, become the Pittsburg of the great Northwest?

Montana, the foremost copper state of the union, furnishes Great Falls with another important industry —the smelting and refining of ores carrying copper, silver and gold. The advantages of cheap power and cheap fuel are especially apparent in the treatment of

copper ores at this place, where one thousand tons are now daily concentrated, smelted and refined. Before the close of next year, the product of five thousand tons of copper ore will be refined here daily.

Already plans are being prepared for establishing extensive copper rolling mills at this water power center, and also machinery with which to convert copper ingots into wire. From Great Falls the manufactured product of the Anaconda Company, the largest copper producers in the world, will be shipped not only to the Atlantic cities but westward to the Pacific ocean and thence by steamers to Japan, China and India.

Last but not the least in the list of important tributaries of Great Falls are its agricultural lands and its pastoral resources.

The hard wheat belt of the northwest has rapidly moved westward, until today the advance guard of farmers are beginning to test the rich soils of our table-lands for wheat growing, with results that are surprising eastern farmers and that carry dismay to Montana old timers.

As a result enterprising men have already established an important flour-making business at Great Falls, finding their markets principally on the Pacific coast where hard spring wheat cannot be grown. The history of flour-making at Minneapolis will be largely repeated at Great Falls, and the product of our mills will be marketed both in the east and in the west.

PARIS GIBSON.

How Religion in Montana Strikes an Easterner.

IT strikes him very gently.

In fact he does not know at first that he is struck. For Montana religion is a shy, coy creature, whom it will do you good to cultivate, but who is not too obtrusive in forcing her charms and claims upon you. Yet, if you will look a little into the subject of religion in Montana, you will learn several things worth knowing, albeit surprising.

The first is that it exists.

The next is that it thrives.

And the last is that it is pretty much the same thing here as it is anywhere else.

It is a common saying in these parts that western people left their religion behind them when they came west. I am inclined to think that this is a pleasing illusion, which it is the interest of some good people to foster. Whatever real religion they had in their old homes they brought with them; and, if they appear on the western stage ill equipped in this particular, it is not because they left their religion behind, but because they had none to start with. If walking to church periodically were religion, as is often supposed, then the saying would be true, for, undoubtedly, there is not so much church-going in Montana as in some other places. There are not so many churches, for one thing; and the distances are often very long, for another. But you cannot infer that a man is a pagan because he does not spend half the week in going to church and the other half in coming back. Yet there are many people in Montana that would have to do this, to get to church every Sunday.

At the same time, there are very many people here that don't go to church when they can. But there are not so many of this class, in proportion, as in the rural parts of Puritan New England, outside of Massachusetts; not so many, in proportion, as in New York City, or Brooklyn, or Chicago. Moreover the spirit of non-churchgoers here is different. There is, as far as the itinerant Easterner can see, no prejudice against the church amongst this class. On the contrary, they are good enough to commend it and often to contribute to its support. On the whole, there is probably no place where there is a more hearty respect for genuine religion than in Montana.

But Montana religion is not, as I said, obtrusive. It has no fine churches; it has not its fair quota of sensational preachers; it has no very great material resources. All these doubtless will come in due season. In the meantime, with its scant means, it is doing astonishingly well. There is, in truth, no place on the continent where energetic, intelligent, and thoroughly sincere work for Christ will bring forth quicker or more abundant fruits than in Montana. But the work must have those three notes. Montana people are bright, quick, keen, fairly well educated, and very sensitive; and none can prick a bubble with greater precision and celerity than they. The cloth does not count for so much here as in the East; and, if a man has nothing but his ecclesiastical status to depend on, he will soon find this a very unsatisfactory climate.

The philosophic Easterner will make another observation, to-wit—that Montana people have, very largely, left behind them their religious prejudices. They look with an indulgent and impartial eye upon the efforts of the rival denominations to overcome the world and—each other. Whether or not it be the influence of this great, free country, with its heaven-kissing hills and its vast, silent, brooding prairies, there is no arena in the world where the various religious bodies can under fairer auspices decide their differences by the "trial by combat," and determine their varying fitness to survive. They will in Montana be known and judged and rewarded, not by their claims and professions, but by their fruits. To every religious claimant Montana says, "Take hold and try your strength."

Religion in Montana is largely maintained by contributions from the East; and this is sometimes made a reproach against the state. It is undoubtedly a proper reproach. Yet there are extenuating circumstances. The religious organizations of Montana never had the generous support that was needed to give them a good start. If they had, they would now be doing a great deal more toward their own support. Again: if Montana religion is largely dependent on the East, what Montana interest is not? Religion is only in the same position as the mining, the smelting, the banking, the stock, and about every other industry. If all eastern money were suddenly to be withdrawn from Montana, religion is not the only interest that would suffer; nor is it the first.

To sum up, the Easterner will conclude that Montana religion is a good thing as far as it goes, but that it does not go far enough—a conclusion that makes up in certitude for what it lacks in brilliancy, since there is scarcely any locality of which the same remark could not be made.

E. A. WASSON.

GREAT FALLS OF YESTERDAY.

I AM asked to write of Great Falls of Yesterday. Rather say of last night, for indeed the brief history of this city seems to me like a dream.

Can those who are now casting their lots with us realize that ten years ago the headquarters of the Townsite management were in a little tent by the river and that the only occupants of this "airy" castle were Hon. Paris Gibson and his assistant, H. O. Chowen?

One of the points of interest to the stage passenger en route from Helena to Fort Benton, was that same little tent. In a half whisper the loquacious driver would gently touch the box passenger and point across the river. "Pity isn't it?" he would say; "poor old man, gone crazy, thinks he's founding a city on this 'ere buffalo bench." Then the credulous tourist would be moved to pity for the mysterious old man and ask, "Why don't his friends come and take him away? The coyotes will soon have him."

I am reminded that nine years ago this month I called upon Mr. Gibson at the West hotel, Minneapolis. He showed me his maps and plats. To my inquiry as to the population of Great Falls he said, "We have a hundred people now," but noticing that I smiled he added, "Young man, before you have reached middle life it will have a *hundred thousand.*" And then he told me that the Manitoba railway would extend from Minot to Great Falls and Butte, that the Sand Coulee coal fields, just prospected, would be developed, the water power improved and great smelters built along the river. I often marvel at his wonderful prophetic vision as he warmed to his subject and unfolded the remarkable future of the unknown town at the falls of the Missouri. I had decided to go to the "future great" before I left the hotel. I can scarcely credit my own recollection of events which have transpired here since that, to me, memorable interview.

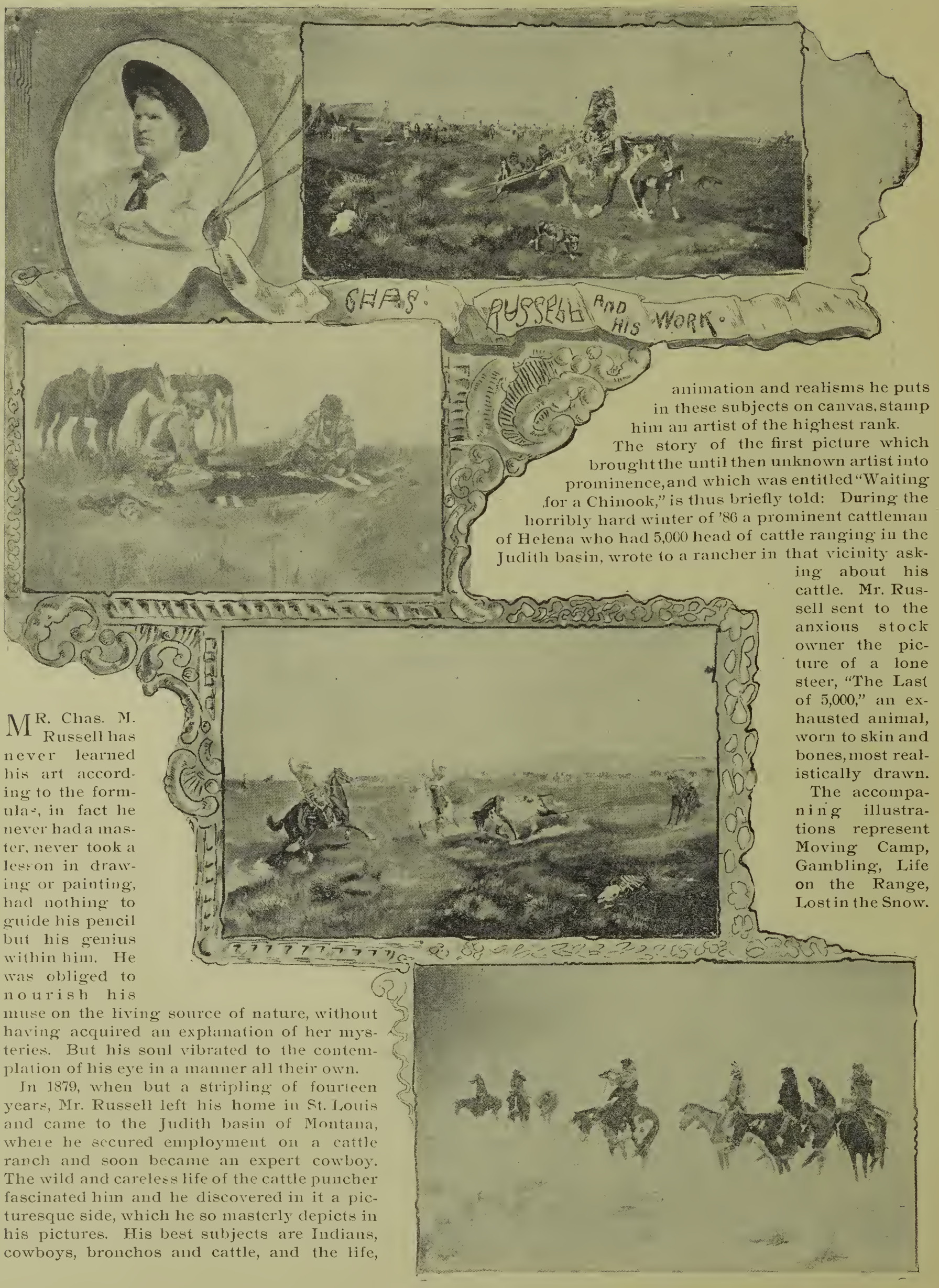
One very gloomy morning in April, 1886, I arrived at Sun River, having been thirty-six hours out from Helena in a crowded stage-coach. Great Falls being of such slight importance there were but three mail coaches per week from Sun River to that point. While waiting for a private conveyance an "old-timer" easily discovering that I was a "tender-foot," proffered the friendly advice that I had better remain where I was as Sun River would soon be the metropolis of northern Montana. He said that "the falls" was simply a "fake" townsite scheme being worked by some old crank from Minneapolis. I thanked him kindly and promised to return and locate when the "bubble" at the falls burst. It seems almost incredible that both Sun River and Fort Benton fought this prospective town with much bitterness, *condescending* to consider it a rival. I don't believe that Columbus himself was more pleased to sight land than I was when, after struggling all day through adobe, "which sticketh closer than a brother," we were finally permitted to view the promised land. The first object in Great Falls which met my longing eyes was the smoke stack of the Myers-Maclay saw-mill, standing like a grim sentinel against the back ground of plain and sky; the latter being about as tangible as anything in the new town at that time. The camp then contained about 150 souls (nearly, but not all, had soles). The brotherhood of man was rampant in the little hamlet during '86-7. There was little else to do but be brothers. Sisters were very scarce.

The postponement of construction of the Montana Central railway from Helena, until the extension of the Manitoba, was a keen disappointment to the little band of hopefuls. But they managed to live along through an exceedingly hot and uneventful summer and the most severe winter known in this section. The spring of '87 was spent principally in hearing of cattle and sheep losses and wading through deep mud to the postoffice on Fourth street and Central avenue, looking for letters which never came. There was scarcely a foot of sidewalk in town and only about half a dozen buildings on Central avenue. By the time Great Falls had become the county seat of the new county and the Manitoba railway had reached here in the fall of '87, the town must have had a thousand inhabitants. The events of 1888 were the completion of the wagon bridge to the west side and the beginning of the fulfillment of the "prophesy of Paris" in the construction of the silver smelter; meantime the Sand Coulee coal fields were developing, ranches were being taken up in the vicinity by bona fide settlers and the Boston and Montana smelter was being talked of as a remote possibility. Chapter number two of the prophesy was fulfilled when the B. & M. plant was actually located here in the fall of 1889. The next year witnessed the building of the long promised railroad to Neihart and Barker. In spite of the general depression Great Falls has doubled in population during the past four years and has in all periods of its growth, more than justified the promises of its sanguine promoters.

May that deep, abiding faith in the resources placed here by the lavish hand of the Creator be ever constant to our people in the future as it has been in the days that are past, until the second or even tenth milestone in the hundreds of thousands shall have been reached.

C. M. WEBSTER.

1—Dr. J. H. Fairfield. 2—J. H. McKnight. 3—H. O. Chowen. 4—A. E. Dickerman. 5—T. E. Collins. 6—Dr. E. Crutcher. 7—Ira Myers. 9—C. M. Webster. 10—Matt Dunn. 11—E G. Maclay. 12—Charles Wegner. 13—Judge Geo. E. Huy. 14—Robt. S. Ford. 15—Robert Vaughn and Paris Gibson, "the father of Great Falls."



MR. Chas. M. Russell has never learned his art according to the formulæ, in fact he never had a master, never took a lesson in drawing or painting, had nothing to guide his pencil but his genius within him. He was obliged to nourish his muse on the living source of nature, without having acquired an explanation of her mysteries. But his soul vibrated to the contemplation of his eye in a manner all their own.

In 1879, when but a stripling of fourteen years, Mr. Russell left his home in St. Louis and came to the Judith basin of Montana, where he secured employment on a cattle ranch and soon became an expert cowboy. The wild and careless life of the cattle puncher fascinated him and he discovered in it a picturesque side, which he so masterly depicts in his pictures. His best subjects are Indians, cowboys, bronchos and cattle, and the life, animation and realisms he puts in these subjects on canvas, stamp him an artist of the highest rank.

The story of the first picture which brought the until then unknown artist into prominence, and which was entitled "Waiting for a Chinook," is thus briefly told: During the horribly hard winter of '86 a prominent cattleman of Helena who had 5,000 head of cattle ranging in the Judith basin, wrote to a rancher in that vicinity asking about his cattle. Mr. Russell sent to the anxious stock owner the picture of a lone steer, "The Last of 5,000," an exhausted animal, worn to skin and bones, most realistically drawn.

The accompaning illustrations represent Moving Camp, Gambling, Life on the Range, Lost in the Snow.

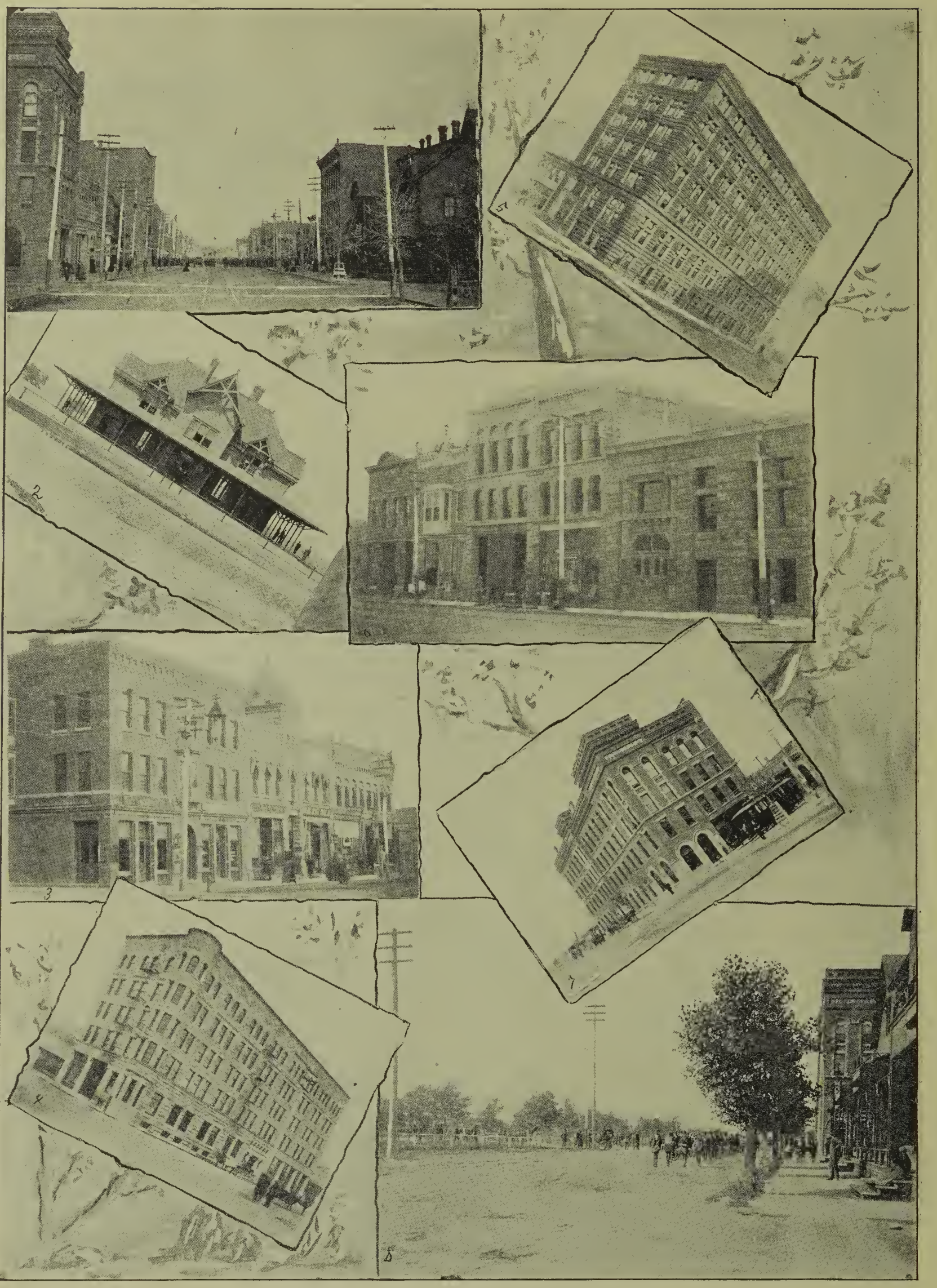
1—The Great Falls of the Missouri, 92 feet high.

2—Rainbow Falls, a poem of beauty. In magnificence and grandeur it is unrivalled among the attractions of the West.

3—Black Eagle Falls, showing B. & M. copper smelter and refinery.

4—Black Eagle Falls, looking west, showing the suspension bridge and part of the power house.

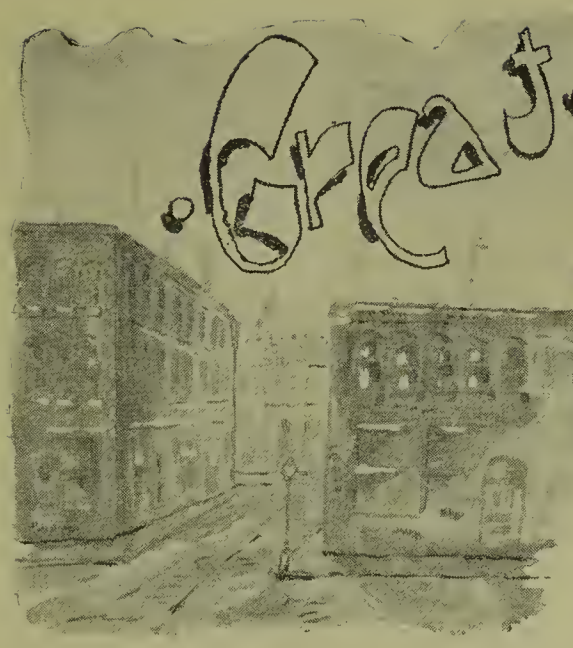
5—Giant Springs. Works of United Smelting and Refining Company in the background.



PROMINENT BUILDINGS OF GREAT FALLS.

1—View on Central Avenue, looking east. 2—Montana Central Railway Depot. 3—Minot and Dunn Blocks. 4—Tod Building (home of Northwestern National Bank). 5—Townsite Company's Building (partly completed). 6—Vaughn Block. 7—Bach-Cory Block. 8—View of Gibson Park.

Great Falls of Today.



WESTERN men are confessedly shrewder than their eastern brethren. They are less conservative, quicker to appreciate a good thing, and as ready to seize the opportunity. They know if they hesitate a moment a bolder has secured the prize.

An eastern man coming into thrifty Great Falls is in a maze. He cannot comprehend what has been accomplished here in so brief while. Present conditions, even, are seen through a glass darkly; and though he hears the story of her development, he does not comprehend, nor can he until his mind undergoes a process of unfolding. The most experienced westerner is aghast at the changes made from virgin prairie to metropolitan Great Falls. Even he must stop to study the conditions and environments before he fully and intelligently comprehends the magnificent strides made.

Charles I, said of Barrow, "he was an unfair preacher, because, in the fullness of his thought he left nothing for others to say." So much has been spoken and written of Great Falls—that however fertile the subject, it is difficult to be original in a resume' of its principle features. Nor can one grasp its *Today* without trenching upon its *Yesterday* and reaching out eagerly for its *Tomorrow*. Hardly more than yesterday, the plain whereon rests this young western city was as primitive as when first beheld by white men in 1805. Scarcely a decade ago, Great Falls existed only in the minds of the courageous, long-headed men who laid its foundations so broadly, wisely and deep. Its estimated population now ranges between 12,000 and 13,000. New comers are constant. From all parts of the civilized world where its resources are known, come fresh accessions. Empty residences and stores there are not. It is difficult to get desirable rooms in the hotels. And yet, no one seems to wonder at the influx.

To give a succinct and comprehensive statement of 'Great Falls of Today' would exhaust all the pages of this magazine. Indeed, in prolificacy of resources Great Falls is only exceeded by its noble mother, the state of Montana. Volumes would not contain all that might be truly written of this incomparable Commonwealth; her mines,—the richest and most productive in the world; her live-stock and wool interests; her lumber; enormous coal measures; boundless agricultural opportunities; her acknowledged healthfulness and tonic climate; her whole-souled, hospitable and patriotic people. When people are healthy and prosperous they are instinctively and genuinely kindly and hospitable.

The gold output of Montana since 1863 runs to nearly $200,000,000; the copper production of Butte, Anaconda and Great Falls is close to $50,000,000. The sales of cattle and wool for last year alone was about $15,000,000. Why shouldn't this be a prosperous, happy people?

It must be confessed the average Westerner regards nothing as too good for himself, his family and his friends. He is tenaciously and pugnaciously strong in his belief in his adopted home.

In the case of Great Falls, he is not without reason for the faith that is in him. He finds it corroborated by the investments and developments of shrewd business men from the conservative East. The construction of the extensive Washburn-Crosby elevators and mills here last year manifests the belief of this great corporation in the future of our agricultural surroundings. The two large breweries now operating, and the yet larger one soon to be built, proclaim the superiority of our barley. The silver-lead smelters' active furnaces are an earnest of the riches of our contiguous mountains. It was only in November, 1889, that the contract for our gigantic Boston & Montana Copper Smelting company was signed. Its electrolytic refineries soon followed. The manufacturing of sheet-copper, wire, etc., by this concern is but a step away. The successful operation of this last named, with a just appreciation of the other natural advantages offered besides these falls, have decided a much larger copper company to establish works here. Within a few weeks work will begin on the largest copper refining plant in the world. Its magnitude is hardly known to its projectors: for following immediately in the wake of the electrolytic refining works will be vast copper manufacturing, giving employment to many hundreds of men. And yet there is room. And more must come. The economy of production of this and other metals by water power and its evolved electricity will compel other like establishments to meet this crushing competition by locating and partaking of these same forces. The wage roll of Great Falls today is more than $200,000 per month. Divide this among her inhabitants and reflect. Consider further: with the new industries promised, and others to be located, what must be the growth in population and prosperity of this young community during the next few years!

Railroads are not the pioneers of a new country. They follow beaten tracks. They seek business for revenue. This acknowledged, the palpably great growth of this section only prefigures the advent of not the Burlington only, but other transportation lines, eager to partake of the fatness that so splendid an

industrial city affords. The Canadian Pacific is confessedly seeking and will secure participation through the broadening of the Great Falls & Canada road. Our people need have no apprehension about other roads. They are full anxious to come. The location of each industrial concern only augments their desire.

The elements that conspire to make a great city are chiefly: Abundant raw material, accessible market, water power, cheap fuel, transportation facilities, financial backing, go-a-headative people. Great Falls has all of these and more. Nor can too much stress be laid upon electricity (born of water power) as a factor in city-building. With our present meagre knowledge of this subtle force it is impossible to limit its future utility. Already is it at work here in propelling machinery and street cars, refining metals, lighting, heating, etc. Its uses must extend more and more. Very recently, a German savant has applied it to the smelting of iron ores. It is confidently asserted that the near future will witness its application to the smelting of copper and other ores. If such project proves to be practicable, who can estimate the future of this city with her advantages for generating so economically this force with her mighty water power. The falls beside this city can turn more wheels and create more electricity than any other place in the world, next to Niagara. Herein lies the secret of her assured splendor. Within a distance of twelve miles the Missouri river drops 512 feet over perpendicular falls and many cascades. This distribution of power only increases her possibilities by giving ample room for numerous industries without crowding or exhaustion of power. The perpendicular falls are:

Black Eagle falls (as improved) 42 feet.
Coulter falls, unimproved, 12 feet.
Rainbow falls, unimproved, 48 feet.
Crooked falls, unimproved, 26 feet.
Great Falls, unimproved, 92 feet.

Superadded to this abundant natural power are contiguous coal beds, fluxing materials, and proximate precious and baser metals. In the Belt Coal company's mines are now employed 500 men. The daily output of these black diamonds is 1,750 tons, requiring 88 cars a day to transport. The pay-roll of Sand Coulee Coal mines is 800 men with a daily output of 3,000 tons, filling 140 cars. The monthly yield from this one industry is worth a king's ransom. In further evidence of its magnitude: the president of the Great Northern recently remarked that the coal traffic afforded his railway by the mines here during three months exceeded the wheat traffic of Minnesota during twelve months.

The importance of these coal fields as a factor of growth can not now be computed. There has just been expended $150,000 in constructing coal-washing apparatus and one hundred coke ovens at Belt. Experts claim that the superiority of coke produced, and growing demand will multiply the number of ovens to several hundred in the near future. In this connection it is proper to refer to the practicability of steel works and rolling mills that have been bruited for Great Falls. This matter is in good hands, although it is without the province of this article to speak upon. The extensive manufacture of plate glass here, affording employment to one thousand hands, is not an improbability for the near future.

As an initial wool-shipping centre Great Falls takes front rank. Given the wool, the water power, and the market, who dares deny that here must shortly be built large woolen factories to supply the multiplying thousands of this wonderful West.

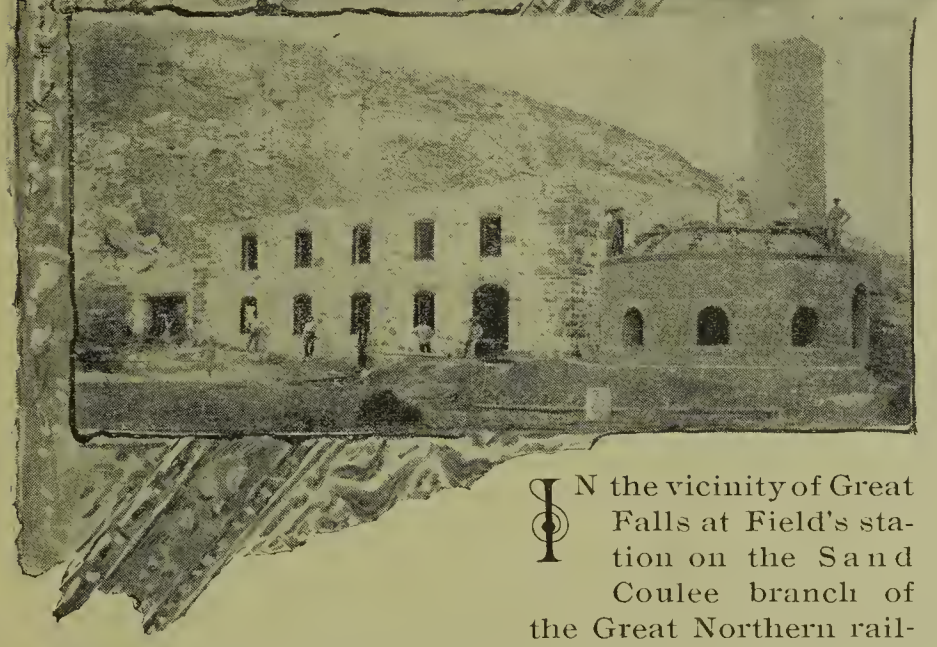
From an agricultural standpoint Montana has not been appreciated. At the World's fair she had eighty-five samples of oats; the heaviest weighing forty-eight and one-half pounds per measured bushel, the lightest forty-one and one-half pounds. The lightest being heavier than the best sample exhibited from any other state. What more need be said?

Summing up all too briefly, the destiny of Great Falls is as brilliant as her ambition chooses to make it. Built beside a noble stream of pure waters; fed by fertile lands, comparing with the quondam granary of the world—the valley of the Nile; enriched by mountains of precious ores; with vast coal measures contributing their mighty portion to streams of wealth; fostered by Titanic forces of waterfalls; radiating railways that ceaselessly bring the products of other sections here for reduction, refinement, manufacture or consumption; and withal and throughout, warmed by the genial and genuine hospitality of a people as cordial and free-hearted as that which has made their southern brothers famous in all lands, here must and will be built a continuing city!

B. & M. COMMERCIAL COMPANY. (See page 17.)

Youth is ambitious and progressive. The crown of glory of this city is her young men and women. Progress is their watchword. It is a city of young men. They are united on all that conduces to the adornment, advancement and welfare of Great Falls. The near future holds a splendid era of prosperity for this favored place.

ERNEST CRUTCHER.



IN the vicinity of Great Falls at Field's station on the Sand Coulee branch of the Great Northern railway, only five miles from the city, is an extensive plant for the manufacture of fire brick, sewer pipe and building tile. This manufacturing plant was completed about two years since at a cost of $50,000. The company building it became involved during the panic of 1893, and were compelled to suspend operations. The works have remained closed ever since. This industry presents the best opening for the manufacturer of any in the vicinity of Great Falls. The products are needed at home in Montana. The consumption of fire brick in the various ore reduction works in the state amount to not less than ten million bricks per year. These, with few exceptions, are imported into the state from long distances from Wales, from Pennsylvania, from St. Louis and some from Colorado. Besides the large number of brick used in the ore reduction works, there are many thousands yearly used by builders, in fire places, chimneys, fire boxes for furnaces, etc. The distances that these brick are imported make the freight charges enormous. The cheapest fire brick can not be laid down in Montana for less than $50 per thousand—and the price here ranges from this amount upwards according to the quality of the brick. Two-thirds of this price is consumed by freight charges. When we consider that the fire clay in the vicinity of Great Falls is equal to the best clay in the world, that the country abounds in free silica, and clay rich in alumina, clays strongly impregnated with iron and clay almost entirely free from iron, all the ingredients that enable the clay worker to produce any kind of product desired—it can readily be appreciated what an opening is offered for the manufacturer of clay wares. Many miles of vitrified sewer pipe are yearly used in Montana, all of which is shipped into the state at enormous freight charges.

The manufacturer of these products, in Montana, has everything in his favor. The plant at Field's station is most desirable in every respect. Cheap fuel, (lump coal laid down at the factory for $2.50 per ton, with slack and nut coal at a much lower price), and one hundred and twenty acres of clay-bearing land fifty acres of which is fire clay and the balance containing the best red brick clay to be found in the vicinity of Great Falls. The fire clay land is overlaid by a heavy cap of pure silica rock free from iron, pure white silica sand when ground.

The following analysis of this fire clay made by Prof. Jas. A. Dodge of the University of Minnesota, and verified by many analyses since by other chemists, shows the quality of the clay:

Light-gray fire clay 12-ft. vein:			Brown clay, 13-foot vein:		
Silica	64.65	per cent	Silica	59.28	per cent
Alumnia	25.93	" "	Alumnia	24.49	" "
Oxide of Iron	0.32	" "	Lime	0.35	" "
Lime	0.27	" "	Oxide of Iron	5.11	" "
Magnesia	0.21	" "	Magnesia	0.13	" "
Potash and Soda	0.82	" "	Potash and Soda	0.73	" "
Water	7.80	" "	Water	9.91	" "
	100.00			100.00	

To compare this with some of the best clays known for fire brick and other purposes, the following analysis of some foreign clays is given:

Stourbridge, England—Considered the best quality known for fire brick:

Silica	70.60	per cent
Alumnia	26.50	" "
Oxide of Iron	2.00	" "
Lime	1.40	" "
Magnesia	Traces.	
	100.00	

Welch fire clay:

Silica	80.10	per cent
Alumnia	17.90	" "
Oxide of Iron	1.00	" "
Lime	1.00	" "
	100.00	

Glasgow, Scotland, clay used for fire brick, flower pots, crucibles, etc.

Silica	66.16	per cent
Alumnia	22.54	" "
Prot Oxide of Iron	5.31	" "
Lime	1.42	" "
Water	4.57	" "
	100.00	

By comparison of the Stourbridge clay with the gray fire clay from analysis of both, it will be seen that they are practically identical, the first named carrying more iron (detrimental to fire brick) and a small per centage more silica, that is easily added, if desired. Having all the ingredients at hand necessary for the manufacture of clay products it is unnecessary to say that all that is needed to supply the market of Montana and the northwest is capital, and knowledge of the clay-working business. The plant mentioned is now owned by the Security Bank of Great Falls. It is for sale. A rare opportunity is offered to clay-workers for an investment in a manufacturing business that is unequaled in the state of Montana.

M. S. PARKER.

GREAT FALLS WATER WORKS.

The Banks of Great Falls

The Proof of Her Success.

NO better illustration of Great Falls' stability, her permanent growth, her matchless opportunities and her future possibilities can be given, than is found in the official reports of her banks, showing a condition of solvency which will stand favorable comparison with the very best in the country. These reports show a combined capital of $825,000, an added surplus and profit account of over $190,000, and deposits of over a million and three-quarters.

Keeping in mind that Great Falls in 1894 claimed a population of 12,000 souls and that her assessed valuation of city property for taxable purposes for the year 1894 was nearly $7,000,000, who can doubt her stability, her enormous wealth per capita, or her glorious future? Where is the city which can be compared to her phenomenal and substantial growth?

Only nine years ago a bleak prairie and today a beatiful city, full of life and bustle, and with such strong financial institutions as her banks, a standing proof of the financial health and vigor of her youth.

The first banking institution organized at Great Falls was the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

In July, 1886, this bank opened its doors to the public with a capital of $50,000. It soon found this sum inadequate to meet the rapid growth of its business and consequently increased it in 1889 to $100,000 and in 1890 to its present capital of $200,000.

THE CASCADE BANK

was incorporated under Montana laws in the primitive days of our fair city, when Great Falls was yet unknown and struggling for recognition. In April, 1888, this bank was launched forth upon its successful career and its financial solidity of today is a fair likeness of that of Great Falls.

FRANK W. WEBSTER,
President Great Falls Board of Trade.

THE SECURITY BANK

was incorporated in Sept., 1890, and this bank, although the third in start, ranks high in popular confidence in this section. Mr. C. M. Webster, who is so closely and prominently identified with the history of Great Falls, and who, through his untiring devotion to the welfare of the city, has endeared himself to his fellow-townsmen and gained their fullest confidence and esteem, is the founder and president of the Security Bank.

THE NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL BANK

is recognized as one of the "sound" banks of the state. Organized in 1881 as the First National Bank of Fort Benton, it wielded quite an influence in Choteau and the surrounding counties and was a tremendously strong factor of development in northern Montana. The advance of the railroads into the state caused the downfall of Fort Benton as a trading post. In February, 1891, by a special act of Congress, the bank moved its business to Great Falls, and, a First National bank being already in the field, changed its name to the Northwestern National Bank. From the day of the opening of its doors at Great Falls, this bank did a remarkably good business and ranks today among our most favorite institutions.

THE GREAT FALLS NATIONAL

was organized in March, 1891, and although the youngest of her sister institutions, with its capital of $250,000 is one of the strong financial pillars of our young city.

Great Falls is laid out on a liberal plan. All streets and avenues are eighty feet wide; alleys 20 feet.

COLUMBUS HOSPITAL, GREAT FALLS.

The Montana Brewing Company.

THE most imposing building at Great Falls is that occupied by the Montana Brewing Company; located at an ideal spot, on the bank of the Missouri and at the approach of the iron bridge spanning that river, the brewery is within ten minutes walk of the heart of the city. Designed by that famous brewery architect, Mr. Aug. Morritzen, it is the most complete in its arrangements and the most solidly constructed brewery in Northern Montana. (See Illustration on cover page.)

The Montana Brewing Company organized in the fall of 1892, and commenced operations in the spring of 1894. The management of its affairs was placed in the hands of two gentlemen, viz.: Mr. F. G. Johnson, a thorough business man, well known and highly esteemed in this community, who took charge of the finances of the business and to whose able management of that branch of the business no small proportion of the company's success is due; and Mr. Joseph Trimborn, the manager proper of the brewery, a most courteous gentleman "born and raised" in the business, who ranks in reputation as a brewer and malter with the best in the country, and to whom alone can be traced the popularity of the company's excellent product.

B. & M. COMMERCIAL CO.'S MILL AT KALISPELL.

By adopting the most perfect systems and securing the best of all the modern improvements known to the trade the company was able from the very start to compete successfully with their large eastern competitors, and since March, 1894, when their first product was placed upon the market, their trade steadily increased.

A very large bottling establishment has been lately added to the brewery, equipped with the best and most improved machinery.

The capacity of the brewery is 35,000 barrels per annum.

B. & M. Commercial Co.

THE Butte and Montana Commercial Company is an organization of Boston capitalists, and erected its modern lumber plant at Great Falls in 1890. This undertaking has been in successful operation up to the present time, having a capacity of 100,000 feet of lumber daily with the usual planing mill facilities, etc., that are a necessary part of such an establishment. The production of the mill at Great Falls is distributed over the eastern part of this state and has entered very largely into the growth of Great Falls as a city. In 1891 this company extended its operations into the Flathead valley and built another mill at Kalispell immediately west of the Rocky mountains and on the main line of the Great Northern railway. This mill, while not of large capacity, is very well located, having at least 400 miles of excellent logging streams tributary to it and a very fine class of timber being available. The company is the largest operating in the lumber business, east of the Rocky mountains, in this state, but is probably only the fore-runner of many undertakings of like character which will be needed as our population increases and our agricultural and mineral wealth is developed. The illustrations shown herein of the Butte & Montana Company's works at Great Falls (see page 14) and Kalispell will give a very fair idea of the company's facilities for furnishing lumber in the district which it covers.

B. & M. COMMERCIAL CO.'S YARDS AT KALISPELL.

While this state is usually classified as arid or a mineral state, giving the impression that agriculture and forestry have a small place in our resources and future, it is nevertheless apparent to anyone investigating our natural wealth that we have a very large area of agricultural land and a very large amount of good native timber. Young as the lumber industry is in this state, the above company, by their success and by the enormity of their business, have proven the existence of another resource and added it to the wealth of our state.

W. M. ATKINSON.

Royal Milling Company.

The Royal Milling Company of Great Falls is owned and controlled by that widely known, pushing and enterprising firm, the Washburn-Crosby Company of Minneapolis. In the fall of 1892 building operations were commenced, the mill completed in June, 1893. Operations commenced in September of the latter year, and the first shipment of Rex flour was made in the same month.

The power operating this plant is furnished from the power house of the Great Falls Water Power & Townsite Co., near the dam at Black Eagle falls, and transmitted by wire cables to the mill.

The capacity of the elevator is 100,000 bushels of wheat and the mill, although designed for a capacity of 600 barrels, is turning out 400 barrels of flour daily.

The superiority of Montana wheat over all other is daily gaining recognition in the markets of the world and the people of our state are only commencing to realize the richness of our valleys and bench lands and to pay a little more attention to our farming interests. In a very few years, Montana, the richest mineral state in the Union, will also be known as the best agricultural state.

It is this superiority of our wheat that enabled the Royal Milling Company to achieve that unprecedented success of having in so short a time created a demand for their Rex flour, not alone in Montana, but on the coast as well as in the East, up to the full limit of their capacity.

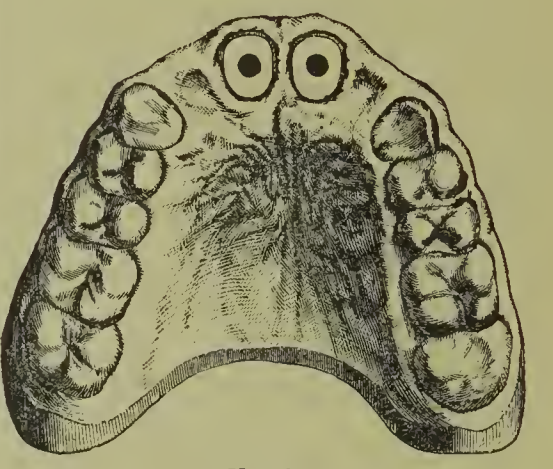
Mr. W. M. Atkinson, who is thoroughly versed in every branch of the milling business, is in full charge of the plant, and to his able and conservative management may be traced the financial success of the Royal Milling Company.

An illustration of this company's plant appears on last page of cover.

INTERIOR FIRST NATIONAL BANK, GREAT FALLS.

DRS. BENJAMIN & PELZER,
Dentists.

Illustrations of our Crown and Bridge Work.

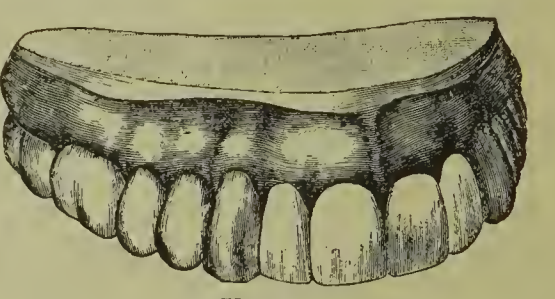


No. 1.

No. 1 represents mouth with four front teeth missing and two central roots prepared for crowns.

No. 2.

No 2 represents crowns and bridge ready for placing in position.



No. 3.

No. 3 represents the bridge in position and work completed.

We are prepared to do all work known to the dental profession. Special attention given to the preservation of the natural teeth. Abscessed roots treated and crowned. Teeth too badly decayed to be filled we crown with gold or porcelain.

We make the Aluminum Plates which are the lightest, cleanliest and most durable plates made.

We use the Hall Method for alleviating pain in filling and extracting, also vitalized air and gas.

DRS. BENJAMIN & PELZER,
Reception Rooms
14 and 15 Tod Block,
Great Falls, = Montana.

GO TO THE EAST,
TO THE WEST,
TO THE TOWN
THAT YOU LIKE BEST.

BUT—

Whichever way you decide to go,
Be sure that your ticket reads just so—

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY LINE

The New and Right Way

East and West.

For full information, rates, time tables, etc., call on or address

P. J. PHEENEY, Agent,
Great Falls, Mont.

C. W. PITTS, G. P. & T. A.,
Helena, Mont.

J. E. DAWSON, Gen. Agt.,
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F. I. WHITNEY,
Gen Pass. and Ticket Agent of G. N. Ry.,
St. Paul, Minn.

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ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, DULUTH, FARGO, GRAND FORKS, WINNIPEG, HELENA, BUTTE, SPOKANE, TACOMA, SEATTLE, PORTLAND.

**Pullman Sleeping Cars,
Elegant Dining Cars,
Tourist Sleeping Cars.**

For information, time cards, maps and tickets call on or write to

CHARLES S. FEE,
General Passenger Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

Manufacturing Enterprises.

Space will not permit us to more than briefly outline the various manufacturing enterprises in operation at Great Falls.

The Boston & Montana Consolidated Copper and Silver Mining Co. employ about 900 men, occupy over a dozen buildings and handle on an average 700 tons of ore daily.

The United Smelting & Refining Co. gives employment to about 150 men and is one of the largest and best equipped silver smelters in the west.

The Great Falls Iron Works manufacture all kinds of machinery and are prepared to do very heavy castings. They employ 75 men. An illustration of their plant appears on page 3 of this issue.

The Great Falls Carriage Works are the only manufacturers of carriages in this district, and are well able to handle all work in their line.

Kuhn & Race manufacture a high grade of domestic cigars, do a good business and turn out from 12,000 to 15,000 cigars per month.

Henry Tietjen and George Helmerichs are also engaged in the manufacture of cigars and are doing well.

The Crane Soap Co. have a very good plant and are supplying the trade with their White Metal and Pine Tar soaps.

Another successful soap factory located here is the J. P. Bryan Soap Works.

East Great Falls.

On a gently sloping plateau, following the bend of the Missouri river and distant about eight miles from Great Falls, lies East Great Falls, which is destined to become as large a city in a few years time as Great Falls is today. No more advantageous location could be found for the building of a prosperous city than at East Great Falls. No better chance has ever been afforded investors than that offered by the East Great Falls Land Co. Property purchased now will more than double in the next twelve months. For full information regarding East Great Falls, apply to James Haven, Lock Box 522, Great Falls, Montana.

Thanks.

We beg to extend our sincere thanks to Mr. R. W. Fullerton of 405 Central Ave., Great Falls, for courtesies extended. Mr. Fullerton supplied all photographs and views for this issue, and the excellent quality of his work is deserving of our recommendation and certainly merits a liberal patronage.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN TELEGRAPH CO
IN CONNECTION WITH THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH AND COMMERCIAL (MACKEY-BENNETT) CABLES.

MANUFACTURING JEWELER,
Established 1887
GREAT FALLS, MONTANA
No. 320 Central Ave.

H. RINGWALD,

All Kinds of Manufacturing
Raised Monograms
Rings and Jewelry in Native Gold
Badges and Medals of all Kinds
Diamonds Setting a Specialty

ONLY FIRST-CLASS WORK.

THE AXTEL STABLES,

JOHN HAWKE, Proprietor.

The Best Equipped Stables in Northern Montana.

PROMPT AND REASONABLE.

ARVON BLOCK, 114 FIRST AVENUE SOUTH.

Telephone 120. Great Falls, Mont.

GREAT FALLS REAL ESTATE AGENCY,

C. C. COCHRAN & CO.

Office: Room 3, Vaughn Building, Central Ave.
GREAT FALLS, MONTANA.

Houses and Lots in all parts of the city for Sale. Farms for Sale and Rent. Houses for Rent. Rents Collected and Property looked after.

List your property with us if you want it sold. We are prepared to handle property in any part of Northern Montana.

Real Estate Investments. Maps of City and County free. Letters of Inquiry promptly answered.

UTAH ASSAY OFFICE

E. H. TRAIN, Proprietor.

Chemist and Assayer

Careful Analysing and Correct Assays Made. Samples by Mail or Express Receive Prompt Attention.

Main Street, Foot of Broadway,
Helena, Montana.

W. H. SAFFORD. A. S. SIRES

CASCADE COMMISSION CO.

Wholesale Dealers in PRODUCE.

"Consignments Solicited."

Reference--Northwestern National Bank.

GBEAT FALLS, MONT.

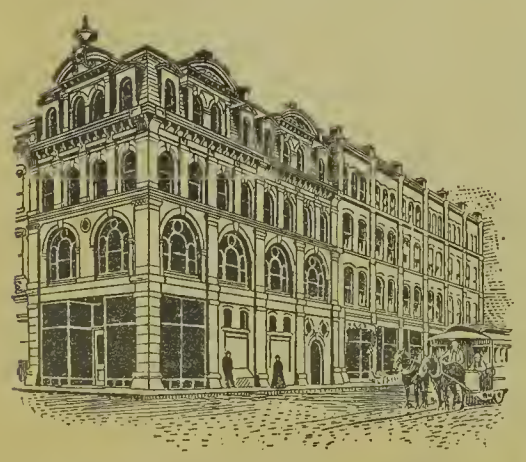
CANDY

Send $1.25, $2.10 or $3.50 for a superb box of Candy by express, prepaid to all Montana R. R. points. Suitable for presents. Sample orders solicited. Address,

J. F. FOX,
Confectioner,
GREAT FALLS, MONT.

The Bristol

FINLAY URQUHART, Proprietor.



Gas, Steam Heat and Elevator. Rooms 50c to $1.50 per day. Special rates by the week. Cafe in connection.

Corner Main and State Streets,
HELENA, MONT.

Great Falls Board of Trade.

The splendid results brought about through the united efforts of the members of this organization places it at the head of all kindred organizations in Montana. Mr. Paris Gibson, the father of Great Falls, was the first President of the Board, and was succeeded by such able men as J. L. Harris, Ira Myers, and F. W. Webster, the latter gentleman now serving his second term as presiding officer of this organization. Comment on the work of the Board is unnecessary. The good work they have done is plainly seen in the magnificent growth of Great Falls.

The Chamber of Commerce

is a sister organization to the Board of Trade with precisely the same aims, viz.: the stimulation of enterprise and the advancement of the prosperity and welfare of Great Falls. Mr. G. H. Goodrich is its presiding officer.

Hotels of Great Falls.

The hotel facilities at Great Falls are above the average and strangers will find no lack of good accommodations.

First in prominence is the Park Hotel, which under the management of Mr. J. J. Kelley is conducted in a first-class manner and enjoys a reputation second to none in the west.

The success of the Grand Central Hotel is due to the popularity of its proprietor, Archie McDonald.

The Ulm House is conducted by Messrs. Gallagher & Gockstetter, and is well patronized.

Messrs. Harrison & Wagner conduct the Milwaukee in an able manner, and the Minneapolis, the Bristol and other hostelries give also good accommodations.

The Secret of Money Making

Is to grasp opportunities at the right moment. The great fortunes of the Astors and Vanderbilts were made in realty. Some of the friends of the latter family have bought extensively of property in Great Falls. The richest men of Chicago, Minneapolis, Seattle and elsewhere are those who were courageous to buy real estate at the right time. A great city will grow up here beside this mighty water power. Fortunes will be made by some who are investing now. All properties are advancing. The quickest and surest method of making money is in judicious realty investments. Write, indicating the sum you wish to invest and kind of property preferred. Great Falls Real Estate Exchange, Ernest Crutcher, Great Falls, Montana.

Molt & Company

STAPLE and FANCY

Groceries

Tin, Crockery and Wooden Ware

Feed, Etc.

Corner First Ave. South and Fifth St. West Side.
P. O. Box 650—Telephone 184.

J. E. JONES. E. B. JUDD, Sec'y.

.. The .. Great Falls Implement Co.

Road Carts, Road Plows, Studebaker Wagons and Buggies, Wagon Sheets, Tents, Rock Island and Norwegian Plows, Deering Machinery, Harrows, Machine Extras, Etc., Etc.

We Are the Largest Implement Dealers in Northern Montana.

A Successful Concern

Does not say much. Their success is the best evidence of public appreciation.

Merely talking of low prices and exceptional bargains does not satisfy buyers. The "doing of it" is the thing that brings and holds trade. Our success is the resnlt of our honorable, consistent business methods. These are epitomized in the few words—

HONEST GOODS,
HONEST PRICES,
FAIR TREATMENT,
LARGE STOCK.

We "do the bnsiness." A word to the wise is sufficient. Yours truly,

WM. ALBRECHT,
The House-Furnisher

THE GREAT FALLS

Commercial College.

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES.

This School furnishes complete equipment for business life. No young man or young woman should expect to succeed without a business training. Penmanship. Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Telegraphy, the English branches and practical German.

Students enter at any time. Modern methods. First class instruction. Lessons by mail to those who cannot attend college. Commercial text books for sale. Specimens of writing free. Address,

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GREAT FALLS, MONT.

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E. V. RUBOTTOM, Vice-President.
G. K. GILCHRIST, Secretary.

Estimates Furnished and Contracts Taken in any Part of the State.

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Wall Paper, Window Glass,
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Hay, Grain and Mill Feed.

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MONEY INVESTED IN

University Addition Lots

Will bring you bigger returns than any other investment you would be able to make in real estate in any city, as Great Falls will be the leading manufacturing city of the West, and this is the opportunity of a lifetime. Don't miss it. It will never be offered to you again. With only a few dollars invested you might make thousands.

Abstracts of title furnished with all lots sold in University Addition. Lots selling from $75 upwards. Write for maps and all information to owner—

J. H. JOHNSON,
P. O. Box 697,
Great Falls, Mont.

FRED C. KUHN. E. R. RACE.

KUHN & RACE,

MANUFACTURERS
OF

FINE DOMESTIC CIGARS

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Our Leader—the

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We manufacture all grades and compete with Eastern Manufacturers.

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A. P. CURTIN & CO.

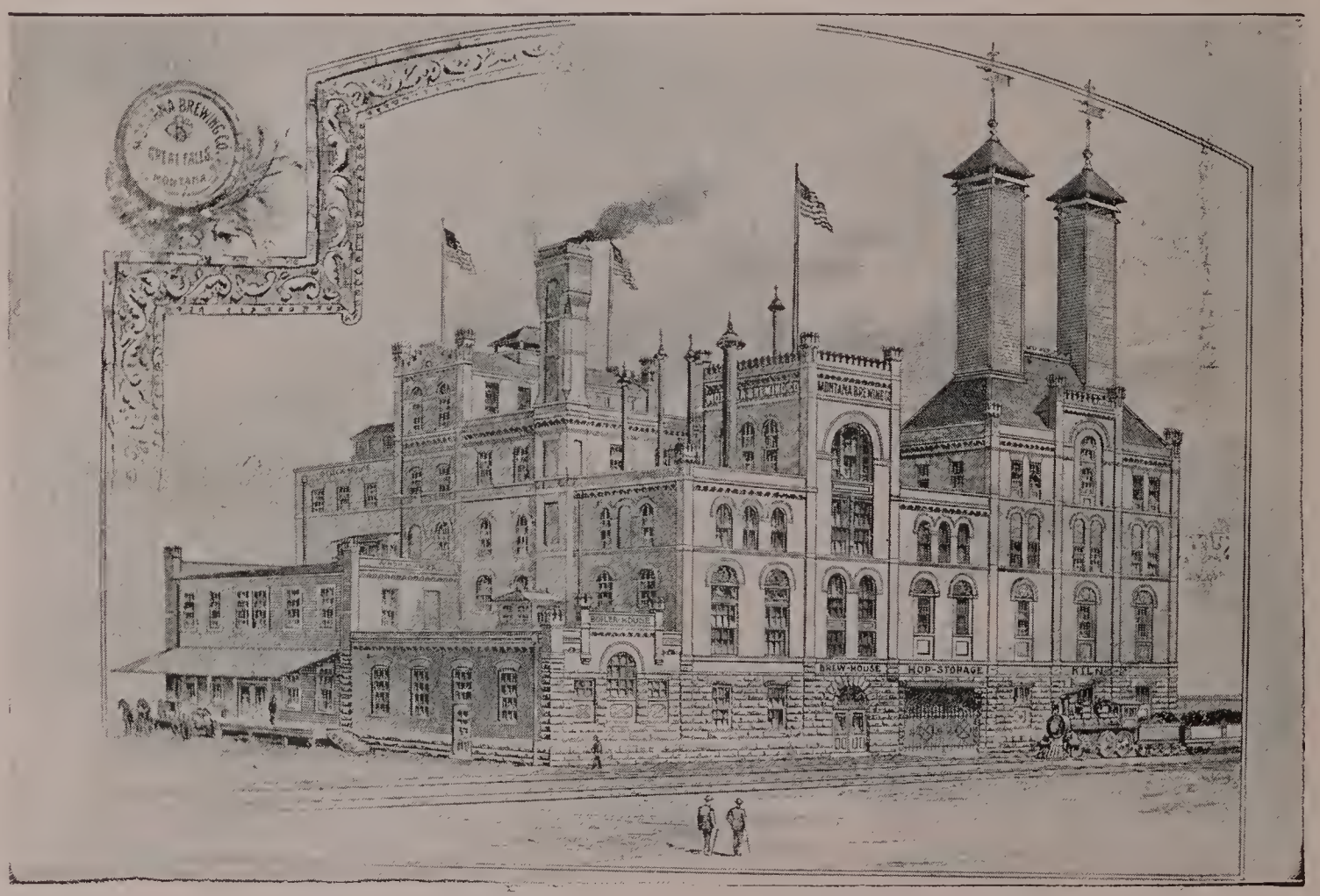
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Furniture and Carpets

DRAPERIES, SHADES
HOUSE FURNISHINGS

Cash Purchases and Car Lots place us in position to name **Lowest Possible Prices.**

MILL AND ELEVATOR OF ROYAL MILLING COMPANY, GREAT FALLS.



PLANT OF MONTANA BREWING COMPANY, GREAT FALLS.

PRESS INDUSTRIAL PTG. CO., GREAT FALLS, MONT.